VOL. XIV. NO. 41.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 717.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION

Speech of Hon. William H. Seward,

o make it now, in regard to the ska. If it would be just else-unjust in regard to Nebraska, ample and adequate equivalents, have contraoted in effect not to

nee sun ann out of serbrary, the Convention convend, and organized by approximing the following officers:

Prespective Cyrane Frances of Plymouth Prespective Cyrane Frances of the Convention of Societies in every team where two or three the Convention of Societies in every team where two or three the Convention of Societies in every team where two or three the Convention of Societies in every team where two or three the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the following memoria, second DAY.

Convention opened with singing an Anti-Slavery Co

wrises, if they have any power to create, composers Territories at all, for this simple they are all the seed, on both sides, of moderation as wherever year and the suthority of Youngross and a composers and the suthority of Youngross and the seed of medical and the suthority of Youngross and the seed of medical and

suit our land the seeds of vice and immorality, desyning to them and their risends the right of defence through the columns of the paper through which they have been the continuous of the paper through which they have been the continuous of the paper through which they have been the continuous of the paper through which they have been the paper of the right of defence in its columns groves the destroylend of the right of defence in its columns groves the destroylend of the right of defence in its columns proves the destroylend of the right of defence in its columns proves the destroylend of the right of defence in its columns groves the destroylend of the right of defence in the columns freshounds, and free speech.

Headward, That ghilt we do not hold all the meaning the columns freshounds, and free speech.

Headward, That ghilt we do not hold all the meaning the columns of the

CYNTHIA WALTON, RICHARD GLASIER, Jr., Secretaries.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

of efforts for the everthrow of Slavery. On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 evolock the following morning. SECOND DAY.

Convention opened with singing an Anti-Slavery programment of the Convention opened with singing an Anti-Slavery programment. State of the Convention opened with singing an Anti-Slavery programment to the day which it is associated to the the only Christian movement of the day and consequently claiming the sympathies and concequently claiming the sympathies and concept the sympathies and conc

POLITICAL BARGAINING.—It is a singular fact that, which is a singular fact that, and the work of the singular fact that s

CRIGAN.—In another column will be found the more in the lifamons attempt to convict as traitors collings of an Anti-Envery Convention lately held more than thitty citizens of Pennsylvania, who were Youlin, Wayne Co., Michigan. Those faithful charged with idding or abetting the escape of certain to of the cause, S. S. and A. K. Foster, have been 'fugitive always at Christian. The Washington correling in that State for several months past with spondent of the Herrid states that the Democracy of

ever bear the responsibility, and be answerable for at the fearful consequences of so flagrant an act of injue-tice.

5. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to traumit a copy of these resolutions to cuch of the Senatore and Representatives of Massachu-setts in the Congress of the United States.

BAZAAR REPORT.—The Twentin National Anti-Slavery Barsar, whin Standard of Jan. 21et, has been replied form. Presenting, as it does of Anti-Slavery principles and me practically exemplified by the Ame

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

the Weather—He is Classical and Original—The Microscopic Giant—Whig perplexities—In the General Court—And in Boston—The Anonymous Call—Who Came—Who Presided—Who Spoke—The Correspondent's opinion of the Meeting in Faneuil Hall, &c., &c., &c.

that the Turk marries hie four wives and the Hindoos burn their widows. These things, gentlemen of those

"After death the judgment." Let us profit by these sons of the grave, and by the examples of those who so more. Let us cling still more strongly to Jessus Arist, our Saviour and our God. He is "the Truth, the Resurrection, and the Life"; and the more we the Resurrection, and the Life"; and the more we

The Senate of Rhode Island passed a bill Feb. sthreading all the rights of a citzen of that State to homes W Dorr. The hill passed by a majority of one vote. Dr. Thadeus Clarke, the father of Grace Green-rood, died at his residence in New Brighton, Pap., a few ays since. 116 was a very old man, who had seen much fliction.

If Ayork Law 1"

THE CASA EXECTION.—Returns have now been eceived from all the Contiles in the State, By which it repeats that the whole number of votes cut was 248,210. of its number, 188,788 are in layour of the amendment, and A company of five negroes, the property of James ferton, of Gallatin Co., Kys. succeeded in making their space, not be night of the 14th. They had only to cross the bilar rive when they were taken in charge by some friends to soon had them to other way to clause by the "under-

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS!

Sneech of Hon. Charles Sumner.

Ms. Pressure 1 is Senate, Monday, Feb. 21, 1884.

Ms. Pressure 1 is approach this discussion with one.

The mighty question, with untold account of the mighty question, with untold senate the senate of the might pressure and run, it is a senate of the might pressure the server and run, it is considerable to the might pressure the might pressure the might present the mig

In delivering my sentiments here to-day, I shall speak frankly—according to my consistence, without concealment or reserve. But if anything fell from this discussion, the state of the sta

The quasion presented for your consideration is motsurpassed ingrandeur by any which has occurred in gar national history since the Declaration of Independence. In every aspect it assumes gipantic proportions, whether we simply bounded right in the proposition of the properties of

It concerns an immense region, integer than a conjugate thirteen States, vying in extent with all the existing free States, streighing over pitch and the existing free States, streighting over pitch and the states of the North American Continent—only a fittle smaller, let me add, then the three great European countries combined—tally, Spain, and France, each of which, in succession, has dominated over the world. This territory has already been likened, a write tion, a long the continuation of the cont

so bothward through Edon went a river large; so both we have a stream which is larger than the Euphrates. And here, too, amidet all the smiling products of nature, lavished by the band of God, is the goodly tres of Liberty, planted by our fathers, which, without exaggeration, or even imagination, may be likened to

High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit

It is with regard to this territory that you are now called to exercise the grandest function of the law gives, by establishing those ritles of polity which ill determine its future character. As the twig I bent the tree inclines; and the inflaemence impresed and the safety days of an empire—like those upon the early days of an empire—like those upon child—are. Thought have before up proposes to organize and equip two new two first the proposes to organize and equip two new two restricts of the safety of the proposes to organize and equip two new two restricts of the safety of the sa

neese region to cavery.

According to existing law, this Territory is now guarded against Slavery by a positive profitation, embodied in the Act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a sister State and in the following ex-

"SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That in all that Torrilory ceded by Frances to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 30 deg, and 30 mix of north latitude, not included with a the limits of the State contemplated by this set, SLAVERY AND IN-VOLUNTARY SMYTHER. CHOOMISSES AND THE WORLD WITH ment of crimes, SHALL DE, AND IS HERRBY, FOREVER PROBIBITION.

but in two proposes, we are made a former to the way in which the deed shall be done. From the time of its first introduction, in the report of the Committee on Territories, the proposition has assumed different shapes; and it promises to assume a many as Proteas; now, one thing in form, and the proposition of the committee of

the Stavery enactments of 1850; seeking with miggle andscity and sonaing, "by indirection to find direction out." Now, Sir, I am not here to speak in behalf of those measures, or to lean in any way-upon their support. Relating to different subject matters, constained in different staves, which prevailed successively at different times, and by different volumes—anone persons over times, and by different volumes—anone persons over the proving for all, they assume the regarded as a unit, embodying conditions of compact, or Componies, if you please, adopted equally by all parties, and, therefore, objectively and the parties are the size that such as the proposition now before us, I desire to say, that, such time, by any distorging and the parties are the size of measures have been additioned for the proposition now before us, I desire to say, that, such time, by any distorging wand of power, by any person alchemy, be transmitted into a repeal of that

On this head there are escent, joints to which a would merely onli attention, and then pass on. First, The Shavery encuments of 1800 did not presented to the consistent of the Coulisian Ferritory, which was already fixed by Congressional enaptment, but simply acted upon "newly agained Territories," the condition of which was not afreedy fixed by Congressional enaptment; but simply acted upon the condition of the condition of which was not afreedy fixed by Congressional enaptment and extended to different subject touch the subject of Shavery, during the territorial existence of 41 chain and New Mexico; but they provide prospectively, that, when admitted as States, they shall be received "with extract players they shall be received "with or without Shavery." Here certainly can be no overthrow of an act of the Friedrich activities. The view of the consistence of the consistence

But I do not dwell on these things. These preteness have been already smply-refused by Senators who have preceded me. It is clear, beyond all contradiction, that the probibition of Slavery in this territory has not been supersejoid or in any way contravared by the Slavery ass of 1509. The propositor, without sanetion from any former legislation; and it must, accordingly, be judged by its merits, as

an original proposition.

Here let it be remembered, that the friends of Freedom are not open to any charge of aggressions. They are now standing on the defansive, guarding Play are now standing on the defansive, guarding No proposition to abolish Slavery anywhere is now before you; but, on the contrary, a proposition to abolish Freedom. The term Abolitionist, which is so often applied in repreach, justly belongs, on this occasion, to him who would overthrow this well-to-ocasion, to him who would overthrow this well-to-ocasion to the call the call the contract of the contract of the call the c

arm shall not be wanting as a bar against this or

Table. two distinct grounds, "both strong against the dead," I more straight it: Frist, in the same of public faith, as an invaction of the selemn obligations assumed beyond recall by the South on the distinction of Missouri into the Union as a slave State. Secondly, I arraign it in the name of Freedom, as a unjustiable departure from the original Anti-Slaver pelicy of our fathers. These two beads I propose to consider in their order, glanning under tha late at the objections to the prolificial of Stavery in the

And here, Sir, before I approach the argament, includege me with a few penimurary wordsom she character of this proposition. Misvery is the forchival engletic of the proposition. Misvery is the forchival engletic of the will of another. In this simple statement is involved its whole injustice. There is no offence against redigin, against homealty, which may not stalk, in the license of this institution, "unwilly of Justice." For the monther there is no assurance that her inflant child will not be ravished from her beast; for all who bear thoseans of Slave, there is nothing that they can call history of the monther there is no assurance that her inflant child will hard the will be a state of the monther there is no assurance that her inflant child will hard own without a folder without a father without a father

Alone in the company of nations does our country assumed this netted championship. In deepedinistic time of the property of the great Empire in ever allowed institution." of that great Empire in ever allowed institution." of that great Empire in ever allowed to travel with the Imperial flag, according to the American pretension, into provinces newly acquired by the common blood and treasure, but is carefully restricted by positive problishton, in human or mine, and the problishion of the Wilmon's human or mine, and the problishion of the Wilmon's human or mine, and the West, so that, in fact, no Russian nobleman has been able to move the the substance of the West, so that, in fact, no Russian nobleman has been able to the work of the work o

they have renounced.

As the effort now making is extraordinary in character, so no assumption seems too extraordinary in case, so no assumption seems too extraordinary in contract the contract of the contr

Sir, it is a palpable fact that men are not be qual in physical strength or in mental capacities, beauty of form or health of body. These mort clocks of flesh differ, as do these worldly garment Diversity or inequality in these respects is the law

But as God is no respector of persons, and as all are equal in his sight, whether Dives or Lazarus, master or elave, so are all equal in nature, in natural inborr sights; and pardon mof il asy it is a vain sophism to addee in argument against this vital by which men are obsaracterized, or the uthappy degradation to which in violation of a common brotherhood they are doomed. To deny the Declaration of Independence is to rush on the bosses of the shield of the Altrigghty, which, in all respects, the

present measure seems to do.

To the delusive enggestion of the able Senator from North Cardina (Mr. Badger), that by the overthrow of his prohibition, the number of slaves will not be increased, that there will be senator be been considered to the contract of the senator of the prohibition of Slavery in the free States, and, indeed, overwhere throughout the world. All the dikes, overwhere throughout the world. All the dikes, overwhere throughout the world. All the dikes, the march of civilization, have been painfully set up against the increade of this evil, must be removed and every land opened anew to its destructive flood. It is olear, beyond dispute, that by the overthrow of alares in themselves will be multiplied, while new "com and verge" will be exceeded for the gloom operations of slave law, under which free labour will drop, and a vast territory will be smitten with steriffic the senator of the sen

the question is of small preserved in moments. By due to proceed the suggested most small preserved in the suggested the suggested may be desired the suggested the sugges

flower spangled prairies, or the snowy crests of the Rocky Mountains, where the prohibition of Slavery, like the commandments of the Decalogue, should

But leaving these things behind, I press at once t

which is the very ingener of cert in contre, and which the great from morntor tells as it is desceiable to have been with one to be a control to the certain the certain tells and the certain tells are the certain tells and the certain tells are the certain tells and the certain tells are the certain tells a

will confront this question.

Sir, the proposition before you involves not meraly the ropeal of an existing law, but the infraction of solemn obligations originally proposed and assumed by the South, after a protracted and substrated outsets, as a convenant of pear — with reg, and the substrated outsets, as a convenant of pear — with reg, and the substrated outsets, and convenant of pear — with reg, analyty.

"All that Territory ended by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana;" a according to which, in consideration of the admission into United Missouri as a laster State, Statery was forever prohibited in all the remaining part of the United Missouri as a laster State, states of the second part—though susually known as the Missouri Compromise, was at the time styled a COMPARC. In its stipulations for Slavery, it was justly repugnate to the conscience of the North, and coght never to have been made; but it has of that side beauth of the substrate of the conscience of the North, and coght never to have been made; but it has of that side beauth of the substrate of the conscience of the North, and coght never to have been made; but it has of that side beauth of the substrate of the conscience of the North, and coght never to have been made; but it has of that side beauth of the substrate of the conscience of the North, and conscience of the North, and constitution of the North, and the new the substrate of the North, and the new the substrate of the North, and the new the

Years have passed since these obligations were embodied in the lepilation of Congress, and accepted by the country. Meanwhile, the statement by whom they were framed and vindicated have, one by one, which were the statement of the control of the violes cannot now be heard to plead for the preservation of that public faith to which they were pledged. But this extraordinary lapse of time, with the complete fruition by one party of all the benefits belonging to it, under the compact gives to the transaction an added and surely of the confirmation of the complete fruition by one benefit of the confirmation of the compact, gives to the remarkation of the confirmation of the compact, the confirmation of the compact of

A simple statement of facts, derived from the journals of Congress and contemporary records, will show the origin and nature of this compact, the influence by which it was established, and the obliga-

book which is imposed: the first session of the Fif seath Congress, a bill was reported to the House Captraesers at the Congress of the House Captraesers and the Captraesers of the Cap

In the Senate, after debate, the provision for the emancipation of children was struck on by 31 yes to 7 nays; the other provision, against the further introduction of Shavery, was struck out by 22 yes to 16 nays. Thus emascalated, the bill was returned to the Hones, which, on March 2, by a vote of 7 nays to 76 year, refused its concurrence. The Senate adhered to their amendments, and the structure of the struc

lost; and here was a temporary triumph of Freedom Meanwhile, the same ontroversy was renewed or the bill pending at the same time for the erganization of the Territory of Arkanas, then known as the southern part of the Territory of Missoupi. The resictions already adopted in the Missouri bill were moved by Mr. They are the Missouri bill were moved by Mr. They are the Missouri bill were moved by Mr. They are the Missouri bill were worked to the the Missouri bill were and may, in one of which the House we equally divided, 88 yeas to 88 nays, they were lost Another proposition by Mr. Taylor, simpler in form that Slavery should not hereafter be introduced into that they was lost by 90 nays to 85 yeas (and the Arkanass bill, on Feb. 25, was read the thir time and passed. In the Senate, Mr. Berrill, of

this territory, was lost by 90 mays to 89 year, and the Arkanase Mill, on Feb. 25, was resid the third ime and passed. In the Senate, Mr. Burrill, of the Mills of the Arkanase Mills of the Further introduction of Slavery into this Territory, which was lost by 19 mays to 14 year, and thus, without any provision for Freedom, Arkanase was organized as a Territory; and here was a triumph of Slavery.

slave State, without any restriction or objection. It was in the discussion on the Arkansas bill, a this session, that we find like earliest augustion of Compromise. Defeated in his efforts to probable compromise. Defeated in his efforts to probable with the compromise of the United States proth of 36 deg 30 min. north latitude, without any exception of 30 min. north latitude, without any exception of 30 min. north latitude, without any exception of 30 min. The compromise of the United States north of 36 deg 30 min. north latitude, without any exception of 30 min. The compromise of the United States north of 36 deg 30 min. Post of the Compromise of the United States of the Compromise of

ine between Freedom and Slavery.

But this idea of Compromise, though suggested by Taylor, was thus early adopted and vindeased in this every debate, by an eminent character—Mr. Louis McLane, of Delaware—who has since held many the state of the state o

"The fixing of a line on the west of the Mississippi north of which Slavery should not he tolerated, had atways been with him a favourite polity, and he noped the day was not distant when, upon principles of fair compromise, it might constitutionally be effected. The present attempt he regarded as premature."

After opposing the restriction of neluded by declaring:

"At the same time, I do not mean to shandout but policy to which I alloded in the commencement of my remarks. I think it but fair that both sections of the Union should be accomplated on this subject, with returning the property of the pr

s ountry west of the Mississippi, yet to be settled, and intimately connected with the Northern section of the Union, npon which this Compromise can be effected. Tho suggestions of Compromise were at this time

I mand of the Senats, claimed all for Slavery.

The report of this debate aroused the country,
For the first time in our history, Freedom, after at
animated strangle, hand to hand, had been kept in
claim the strangle, hand to hand, had been kept in
claim to be supported by the strangle of the strangle

The movement was not confined to a few persons, nor to a few States. A public meeting, at 1 Tenton, in Nav Jersey, was followed by others in New York and Philadolphia, and finally saw or coprained to rally the country. The citizens of Baltimore, control at the Court-House, with the Mayor in the chart, resolved that the future admission of always into the States hereafter forms of Congress. Willages, towns, and citize, by memorial, petition and prayer, called upon Congress to maintain the great principle of the probabilism of Slavery. The same principle was also committee that the same principle was also committee to the same principle of the same principle of the same principle of the same principles of the same principles, and the same principles, and the same principles, and the same principles, and the same principles, of the same principles, of the same principles, of the same principles, of the Same same principles, of the Same principles of the Same principles, of the Same principles

Amidst these excitements, Congress came together in December, 1819, taking possession of those Halls of the Capitol for the first time since their desolation by the British. On the day after the receipt of this type of the consistency of the

Sonata the internal between the report of the Missour illi and its consideration by the Hones, a Committee was constituted, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, to inquire into the expediency of probibiting the introduction of Slavery into the Territories were of the Missourism. This may be a supported to the Missourism of the Missourism of the Slavery in the Territories were consideration of the subject, which, it was understood, would enter into the postspond choke on the Missouri bill. This sardy effort to intordiet Slavery in the Territories by a special law is worthly of notice, on the Control of the Missouri of the Missouri

"He presumed there were no incidents—be zero' or grees to impose such a restriction on the Territories." A generous roles from Virginia recognised at more the right and days of Congress. This was from Charles Fenton Mercer, who declared that "When the question proposed abould come fairly the should record his vote against suffering the dark good of inhammatity, which now derkened his country,

statispir."

At length, on the 25th of January, 1820, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Wholi on the Missouri till, and proceeded with its discussion of the Missouri till, and proceeded with the discussion of the Missouri was reported back with amendanging. But mean while, the same question was presented to the Senate where a conclusion was reached earlier than in the House. A clause for the admission of Missouri was moved by way of each to the Maine bill. To this an amendane was moved by Mis. Roberts. of Fenn an amendane was moved by Mis. Roberts. of Fenn and Savery into the State, which, after a fortuight's de bate, was defeated by 2T nays to 16 years.

The debate in the Senate was of unasual interest and splendour. It was especially illustrated by an effort of transcendent power, from that great lawyer and orator, William Pinkiny, Recently returned from a oncoession of missions to Foreign Courts, and make the product of the product of the many control of the many country o

of Stagery in the Territory to the north and uses of Mission.

Mission of the Company of the North America of Mission of Compromise from the most powerful advoace of the unconditional dumission of Mission; was made in the Senate on the 21st of January. From various indications is seems to bave found prompt favour in that both is seems to bave found prompt favour in that both and Mission; in one bill prevailed there, by 22 yeas to 21 Nays. On the next day, Mr. Thousand of Illinois, who had always voted with the Scatt against any restriction appen Missouri, introduced a second of the Mission of the Missouri, introduced the Artaness Territory within this problish coincide the Artaness Territory within this problish to a true of Fredom, and it was defined by 24 Nay to 20 Yeas. The prohibition, as moved, by Mr. Thomas, then prevailed, by 34 Yeas to only 10 Nays Among those in the affirmative were both the Thomas, then prevailed, by 34 Yeas to only 10 Nays Among those in the affirmative were both the Thomas, then favour for the Mississippi and Nortl Carolina, including in the honourable list the Family January Janu

This bill, as thus amended, is the first legislative mbodiment of the Missouri Compact or Compact as maission of Missouri as State, without any restriction of Slavery; and the prohibition of the compact of th

with Mr. Smith.

Mr. SWARRA, No, sir. The name of John Gai lard, Senator from South Caroliua, is found in favor of the Comprosine. I speak with the Journal in rature of the Comprosine. I speak with the Journal in raband, and now repeat, that the yeas embraced ever Southern Senator, except Mr. Macon and M. Smith. The Nayoembraced overy Northern Senatexcept the two Senators from Illinois, and one of the National Comprosition of the National Control of the National Comprosition of the Senators of the Ladpoins of the Missouri Comprosites. First open announced and vindicated on the floor of the Senaby a distinguished Southern statemin, it was force on the North by an almost unanimous Southeryote,

Whils things had thus culminated in the Senate discussion was still proceeding in the other House on the original Missouri bill. This was for somement arrested by the reception from the Senate of the Maine bill embedying the Nissouri Compromise. Upon this, the dabate was bird and the desired that the data was the standard of the Maine bill control to the data was bird and the data was the standard of the data was the standard of the standard of the data was the standard of the standard of

miss. Upon this true usesses was cited and valued elsion prompt. But bore, even at this stage, as at every other, a Southern Statesman intervenes. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, for many years an eminent Senator of that State, but at this thas a Representative, while opposing the restriction on Missouri, vindicated the prohibition of Slavery in the Territo-

Series and series and the test principally with a comparison to the test and the other proposal month, vir. that it retained the boundaries of Missouri, delinested in the bill; that it prohibet the admission of alaxes west of the west line of Missouri, and ref of the north lands of the series of the west line of Missouri, and the series of the series

nitted as a State. And this is the advantage proposed ythe aneadmost ythe aneadmost yeth aneatmost yeth aneatmost probabilities and a state of the s

Mesawhile, the House had voted on the original Missouri bill. An amendment, peremptorly interdicting all Shavery in the new State, was adopted by 94 years to 86 nays; and thus the bill passed the House, and was sent to the Senate, Murch 1997, and was sent to the Senate, Murch 1997, and was sent to the Senate, Murch 1997, and was sent to the Senate. The Gubbeheaded Missouri Compromise was the ultimatum of the Senate. The restriction of Stavery in Missouri, involving, of course, its prohibition in the unapraided Territories, was the ultimatum of the

At this stage, on the 22 of March, the Committee of Conference made their report, which was urgal at once upon the House by Mr. Lowndes, the distinguished Representative from South Carolina, and one of her most persions sens. And there, Sir all the control of political events; but he is endeared by that single sentiment—that the President of political events; but he is endeared by that single sentiment—that the President, shows the visions of aspiration in our day, and will over live as an amaranthin flower. Such a maton at any time is a boat; but he now threw his great heart into the work. He objected to a motion to print, on the ground "that it would be a motion to print, on the ground "that it would not be subject to-day, which he bad hoped the House was fully prepared for." The question then came, on striking out the restriction in the Missourb iil. The report in the

"Mr. Lowerse spoke hriely in support of the Compromise recommended by the Committee of Conference, and urged with great carnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tempalitie; who can decision which would restore tempality; who can discretism, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue. "Mr. Mascen, of Virginia, followed on the same side with great carnestness and had spoken about hall an hour when he was compelled by jindisposition to re-

In conformity with this report, this disturbing cuestion was at once put at rest. Maine and Missouri were cach admitted into the Union as independent States. The restriction of Slavery in Missouri was abandoned by a vote in the Hoave of Oly puss in the probabilistic of Slavery and a Missouri, was substituted by a vote of 134 years to 42 may, and continguished Southern cames in the affirmative, are Louis Melane, of Delaware; Sanned Smith, of Maryland, William Lowndes, of South Carolina; and Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia. Carolina; and prohibit Slavery in certain Territories. "The bills then passed both Houses without all'indication; and on the morning of the 3d March, 1829."

Another paper published in Baltimore, immediately after its passage, vindicated it as a perpetual-our-pact, which could not be disturbed. The language is so clear and strong that I will read it, although it has been already quoted by my friend from Ohio (AM. Chem.)

and notes haven'd justice of the property of the letter of the lan, repeatable by the authority white content of the lan, repeatable by the authority white content of the land property of the property of th

Sir, the distinguished leaders in this settlement were all from the South. As a sarly as Feb., 1819, Louis McLane, of Delaware, had urged it upon Councillance, and the settlement of the settle

"The bill for the admission of Missouri into his Union (seithout restriction as to Slawery) may be outlieded as past. The hill was sent back again this morning from the House, seith the restriction as to Slawery. The Senate voted to amend it by striking out immediately, what I have all along been the advocate of —a restriction upon the vasant territory to the North and West as to Slawery. To-ship the House of Representatives have agreed to bold of these smemiliants, settled. To mornor we shall (of course) recede from our amendments as to Maine (our object being effected), and both States will be admitted. This happy result was a member on the part of the Senate, and of which I proposed the report which has been made."

Thus again the Compromise takes is life from the South. Proposed in the Committee by Mr. Flink ney, it was urged on the House of Lepresenature Carolina, and Mr. Mercer, of Virginia; and here agair is the most personasive voice of the South. When passed by Congress, it next came before the President, James Monroe, of Virginia, for his aggrovat, of the Cabinor, in writing—composed of John Guiney Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, Smith Thompson, John of the Cabinor, and WilliamsWirt—majority of whom were Southern men—that the prohibition of Slawery in the Territories was constitutional.

As the Compromise took its life from the South, in the judgment of its own statesmen at the time, and according to unquestionable facts, we the conquering party. It gained forthwith it darling desire, the first and essential stage in the admission of Missouri as a slave State, consummated at the next session of Congress, and subsequently the admission of Ariannase, also as a slave State. From the crushed and thumble York it produced more than the full consideration sign.

lated in its favour. On the side of the North the contract has been more than executed. And now the South refuses to perform the part which it originally proposed and assumed. With the consideration in its pocket, it repudiates the bargain which it forced upon the country. This, sir, is a simple

statement of the present question.

A suble German has declared that he could find haresis in the Lord's Prayer—and I believe It is only in this spirit that any flaw can be found in the existing obligations of this compact. As late as 1848, in the discussions of this body; the Sanator from Virginia, who sits behind me (Mr. Mason), while conduming it in many aspects, says,

"Yet as it was agreed to as a Compromise by the South for the sake of the Union, I would be the last to disturb it."—Congressionat Globe, Appendix, Ist Session, 30th Congress. Vol. 19, p. 887.

Even this distinguished Senator recognised it as no obligation which he would not disturb. And, through disbellieving the criginal constitutionality of the arrangement, he was elearly right. I know, Sir, that it is in form simply a legislative act, but as the Act of the critical constitution of the critical constitution, in the constitution of the cream part of the British Constitution, irrepealable by any common legislation, so this act, under all the circumstances attending in passage, also by long accument of the critical constitution, irrepealable by any common legislation. As well might Congress at this moses undertake to overhand the original purchase of Lou isians, as unconstitutional part of the critical control of the critical cont

I appeal to Senators according not to institute in Lappeal to the Senators from their behalf by James Barbour and Cinstles Featon Mercer. I appeal to the Senators from South Carolina, to guard the work of John Gaillard and William Lowndes. I appeal to the Senators from Maryland, to uphold the Compronise which elicited the constant support by the management of the Compronise which elicited the constant support by the management of logical content of the Compronise of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senators from Kantucky, not to repudiate the pledges of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senator from Alexander of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senator from Management of the Compronise of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senator from Management of the Compronise of the Compronis

Sir, Congress may now set aside this obligation repudiate this plighted faith, annul this compact and some of yon, lorgeful of the angiest of flower dealing, in order to support Slavery, may consider it commend a familiar story. An eminent leader it antiquity, Themstooles, once announced to the Athenian Assembly that he had a scheme to progen the commend of the surface of the story of the surface of the control of the surface of the surf

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HOW THE OUTLAWS OF CAN DEISH WERE SUBDUED.

A MONTAINOUS PATT of the British possessions is the East was inferted, doubt a quarter of a centur ago, by a wild fieror race, called Bheels, who regarded robbery as a sacred institution, and follow it as a profession. A tribe of fifty thousand of they bunderers, under leaders whom they implicitly obeyed, held the strong fastassess of their native mountains, and seemed to dely the power of the govern aims, and seemed to dely the power of the govern aims, and seemed to dely the power of the govern aims, and seemed to dely the seemed to the control of the control of the power of the govern aims, and seemed to dely the seemed to the control of the govern aims, and the seemed to dely the seemed to the control of the govern aims, and the govern aims and the government of the govern aims and the government of the gov

So degraded did the denaracter of the Bucels appear, that even the Hindoor regarded them as outcasts, whom't was polation to seeks, and righteons amongst them, and they offired up bleedy searlies to the false delities whom they adored. Their degree dations were dreaded, and as hopeless appeared thides of their ever becoming anything but robber and murderers, that a governor of Bombay had looked to their utter extramation as the only mean by which peace could be given to Candiels.

Yet, by the mild Mountstant Elphinstone, a obsence was formed to reclaim oven these outcasts -a scheme which required yet more ournage to the more recognition of the contract of the contract and a void officer in the Europhy service, was the dangerous tack assigned, and he did not shrink on it. In vain bis friends attempted to dissuade im from what they desuned a vain excritice of his for the only as we the day before him, and went

Outram had already, in fight, gained some successor over the pobber tribe. He now sent hack his detachment, and alone, unarmed, anastended, threw himself among the savage fibeals, his life being entirely been so larely drawn. Many times was he in imment peril, but a mercial Frovidence was cheed over him whose errand was mercy. Outram gained the hearts of the robbers; he hunded with them, and there is no sent to be the sent of the robbers, he muded with them, and there is the robbers, he muded with them, and the sent of the robbers, he muded with them, and the sent of the robbers, he muded with them, and the sent of the robbers, he muded with them, and the sent of the robbers, he muded with them, and the sent of the robbers, he muded to the power of kindises. The young British these who had eavied ferror in their name through out the country, became, now its defenders, and in less then tgo years those who had been formerly trained, only to shaughter and taprine, had shed their

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possibly lie in bosoms now isimilar with Crime!
If Outram found success among the robbers of Candeleh, can it be wanting to those Christian heroes who go forth on a like errand of mercy, and in the spirit of faith and prayer tell in the service of that eavenly King, who willeth not that one of these title ones should perish!—Journal of Prison Distitle ones should perish!—Journal of Prison Dis-

D'Inaxua.—The (Luden) Time in a verier of the ligeraphy of D'Irack), any bulband cacalians.

"Beqimin D'Irackl. Wasta and jeet done in his liverant in the light of the light